The Bombay Gazette.

621

No. 7,426.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" " including postage..... " 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,480 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Jervis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th January 1870, at noon.

	Jan. 1870		Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Galle	12
" Cowrie	6	" Negapatam	14
" Mangalore	7	" Pondicherry	15
" Carwarore	8	" Madras	17
" Calicut	8	" Coconada	19
" Beypore	8	" Vizagapatam	20
" Cochin	9	" Bimlipatam	20
" Anjengo	10	" Gopalpore	21
" Columbo	11	" False Point	22
		Arrive Calcutta	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherri district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

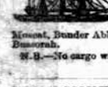
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer from Bombay in connection with the Weekly Steamers for England, despatch a Steamer [illegible] every Monday at noon.

[illegible] KURACHEE, 540 tons, 130 [illegible] despatched on the 3d [illegible]

[illegible] lived on the day [illegible]

W. NICOL [illegible]

[illegible] WLING PIECES.

[illegible] T REVOLVER CONSTRUCTION.

[illegible] O TEN TIMES IN FIVE SECONDS.

[illegible] is very light, weighing only 7lbs, [illegible] dly tested by the best Riflemen of Switzerland, [illegible] shooting warranted. Handling most simple. [illegible] Address

[illegible] A AND INFANGER,

[illegible] ACTURERS OF FIRE ARMS

[illegible] SWITZERLAND.

[illegible] R

[illegible] S O N'S

[illegible] RAMATIC

[illegible] UNDY & Co.'s.

[illegible] RY 1st, 1870,

[illegible] SUCCESS

[illegible] OMIC

[illegible] NTOMIME,

[illegible] H THE GOLDEN

[illegible] ;

[illegible] G LACHRYMOSO,

[illegible] WITH

[illegible] TECHNIC, AND SCENIC

[illegible] FECTS,

[illegible] WITNESSED IN BOMBAY.

[illegible] DUCING THE

[illegible] HADOW PANTOMIME!

[illegible] AND

[illegible] INARY *FEETS* ON

[illegible] BICYCLE!!

[illegible] mmence with the Comedy entitled,

[illegible] SPEAKS FIRST!

GO AND SEE
[illegible] LACE OF KING LACHRYMOSO!

GO AND SEE
THE MEAD-OWS!

GO AND SEE
THE COURT OF QUEEN LUCIDORA!

GO AND SEE
A RUM-ANTIC-GLEN!

GO AND SEE THE
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE!

GO AND SEE
THE BRILLIANT GROVE OF THE GOLDEN FERNS!!!

GO AND SEE
THE HAIRDRESSING AND DOCTOR'S SHOP!

GO AND SEE
THE *FEETS* ON THE BICYCLE!

GO AND SEE
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH!

GO AND SEE
THE SHADOW PANTOMIME!

GO AND SEE
THE ABODE OF OBLIVION,
LEADING TO
THE DAZZLING CAVES OF THE GOLDEN WATERS AND REALMS OF REFULGENT STARS!

GO AND SEE
THE PROGRAMME!

IN FACT, IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED;
THEREFORE
GO AND SEE
THE PANTOMIME!!!

Mr. DAVE CARSON has much pleasure in informing his NATIVE FRIENDS that he is making arrangements for SPECIAL NIGHTS for the accommodation of their families, when the Pantomime in all its magnificence will be reproduced, and he hopes that the Great Success which has already attended his efforts will be still further enhanced by their liberal patronage and commendation.

THE NEXT PERFORMANCE
On TUESDAY, 4th JANUARY, 1870,
When the
PANTOMIME
Will be again produced.

On WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870,
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
FOR
FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
SCHOOLS LIBERALLY ARRANGED WITH
by addressing Mr. DAVE CARSON, Clarendon Hotel.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

The Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £34, 2nd class £24. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of food in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stibbon, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Ralfsborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Père et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,200 Tons, [illegible] Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th [illegible]

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE of the FINEST QUALITY, Extra Dry Double Star, Gold Neck.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be ready at Noon To-day,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Port.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. BENGAL from Suez has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
HERON, from Southampton, 27th November.
" SYRIA, from Marseilles, 5th December.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
" ELLYRIAN, from Liverpool, 21st November.
" MASSILIA, from Southampton, 29th November.
" NYANZA, from Marseilles, 27th November.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per PRINCESS SOMAWUTTY, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all packages, so soon as ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Baker will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

Before obtaining countersignature to their Delivery Orders, Consignees are required to call at our Office and sign an undertaking to meet any claim for General Average, as apportioned in the Average Statement to be received from England.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Princess Somawutty.

Bombay, 30th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA, viz. :—

Messrs. PLATT, BROTHERS & Co., Ld., Machinists, Oldham,
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, and MILL STORES.

[illegible] GREAVES COOTON & Co.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3[illegible] (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2½ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERJAMJI NAOROJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1870, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper and Lead old, Casks, Casks, Tins, &c., also Tanks iron, and sundry other stores returned from Abyssinia. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I.N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 28th December 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard on MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1870, H. M.'s Steamer CORMORANT, of 1,321 Tons and 200 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale:—The Vessel will be put up by Auction at an upset price of Rupees (37,000) thirty-seven thousand, and no sale will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government, ; a Deposit of (10) ten per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of sale; and such deposit given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I.N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be [illegible] Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for portions of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF NEW STATIONS.

On the 1st proximo, the BATWA, NOWLEY, BOREHAVI, KHUMBALEE and SABURMUTTEE Stations will be opened—the four first for PASSENGERS only, the last for PASSENGERS and GOODS. Saburmuttee Station is situated upon the west bank of the Saburmuttee River, three miles north of Ahmeda'bad; the others are situated between Baroda and Wassoud, Anund, Nurisd and Mahmoodabad Stations, respectively.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING FOR GOODS TRAFFIC OF PART OF THE JUBBULPORE EXTENSION LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 1st January next, the Kirkseim, Rurda, Sewnee, and Ruroee Stations, on the Jubbulpore Extension Line, will be opened for Goods Traffic; and on TUESDAY the 1st February next, the Bagra and Sohaggpore Stations on the same Extension Line will also be opened for Goods Traffic.

On and after those dates Goods and Merchandise will be received and forwarded between the above and the other Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The rates and all information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.

It is also expected that the whole of the Extension Line up to Jubbulpore will be completed early in March next, from which time the arrangements which have been made for Passengers and Goods to be booked and invoiced through between the principal places on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways will come into force.—Further Notice will be given respecting these arrangements.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th December 1869.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY.

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

56, 57 & 58, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.; and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms :—Not less than 30 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITTANIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct or through Messrs. Ballmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST, by a Broker's hands, in the Fort, on the 25th December 1869, a stamped copy of BILL of LADING for 229 bales of COTTON, shipped by the undersigned per ship Tree Briton, for Liverpool. Any person finding the same and forwarding it to the undersigned, at Mandvee Khoja Street, will be REWARDED. The Bill of Lading is signed by the Captain and is not endorsed. VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MAISTREE GOVIND BHIKHAJEE has CONTRACTED to SELL to MARWADY NAGA LUKHMA and MOTEE BUNCHORE, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the massuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and succeed under No. 377B, situate, lying, and being outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Girgaum Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 303 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Laxmoon Lobar, on the west by public passage, on the north by the property of Dr. Misquita, on the south by public passage and the property of Pandoo Bassoo, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Maistree Govind Bhikhajee. All persons having any claim against the said land and dwelling-house, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise are requested to make the same known, in writing, to Messrs. Heeralall and Company, at their Office, at No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed and the claim made after the said period will be regarded as null and void.

Bombay, 29th December 1869. HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE of a VESSEL called DAVUL PUSSA at MOODY BAY, near the Bazaar Gate Chowkey.—On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1870, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Moody Bay, the Vessel [illegible] BARIT, 197 tons burthen, now lying at anchor in the said harbour, with a new boat belonging to the same, complete in sailing order.

The above Vessel will be on view from to-morrow.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 30th December 1869. HEERALALL & Co.

SUEZ CANAL.—The VICTORIA DOCK offers special advantages for the long Steam Vessels likely to be engaged in trading between ports in the East and London, by means of the Suez Canal.

The Victoria Dock entrance is the first dock entrance arrived at on coming up the River Thames. It is situate half-a-mile below Blackwall, and by it Steam Vessels avoid all the bends in the more crowded parts of the river.

The depth of water on the sill of the gates is 28 feet, and the capacity of the lock is adequate to the largest class of vessels.

Most of the Government iron-clads—the Minotaur and Northumberland, of 6620 tons burthen, and 450 feet in length—were fitted out in the Victoria Dock.

The large water space of ninety acres, and capacious jetties, each of which is 500 feet long and 87 feet wide, with convenient warehouses thereon, afford the utmost dock and wharf accommodation; and attached to the dock is a pontoon, for raising, examining, and repairing large vessels, whereby the risk and expense of removal to dry docks is avoided.

The quays are surrounded by railway communication, so that trucks come alongside vessels, and merchandise can be conveyed by railway to and from all the manufacturing places in the United Kingdom.

By means of hydraulic cranes vessels are unloaded and loaded with unexampled despatch. Goods to and from the Victoria Dock are received at and delivered from the Minories Station by frequent trains in the day.

Passengers are conveyed to and from the Dock by trains between the Fenchurch Street and Blackfriars Stations every quarter of an hour.

THOMAS CHANDLER.

London and St. Katharine Docks House, Leadenhall Street, London, December, 1869.

NOTICES.

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
NEW SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.
PROFESSOR BUSHELL
will shortly appear.

N.B.—All Communications must be addressed, Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS on all Policies transferred from the late 8th Bombay Laudable Society to the English Assurance Company will be due at the Office of the undersigned on 1st proximo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The FARM of the Municipal special duty on TOBACCO and SNUFF will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 6th of January 1870, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D., at 3 o'clock P.M. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DANIEL,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 22nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA, viz. :—

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Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester,

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Traffic Manager.

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It is also expected that the whole of the Extension Line up to Jubbulpore will be completed early in March next, from which time the arrangements which have been made for Passengers and Goods to be booked and invoiced through between the principal places on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways will come into force.—Further Notice will be given respecting these arrangements.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th December 1869.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY.

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

56, 57 & 58, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.; and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

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N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct or through Messrs. Ballmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

		Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	"	Qts. 56 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	"	" 32 0
GOOD SPARKLING,	do. "	" 27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale.....Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale .....White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 0	14 0
2nd " RED SEAL, good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON..Gold capsule.....per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN..Black capsule	" 25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER..Blue capsule	" 22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE..Yellow capsule	" 18 8	17 8
ST. JULIEN.....Green capsule	" 17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) .....Red capsule	" 15 8	9 0
MEDOC .....White capsule	" 13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES.....Red capsule	" 12 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List. Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block LAROSE CLARET ..... Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET ..... " 28
In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux :—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien .....each case 4 doz.	Rs.	10 per doz.
Do. Pauillac	" 4	" 12 "
1864 Moulon d'Armailhacq	" 1	" 15 "
1864 Chateau Larose	" 1	" 20 "
1864 Chateau Ladite	" 1	" 25 "
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	" 1	" 23 "
" " 4 " "	" 1	" 20 "
Imperial Cognac, Vintage		
Sherry.—Gibb's Brass's green seal	" 1	" 20 "
Do. red	" 2	" 22 "
Do. Amontillado	" 2	" 32 "
Robertson's blue seal	" 1	" 18 "

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY	Per dozen quarts	Rs. 22
CLARET LEOVILLE	"	" 17
" MOUTON	"	" 17
" LARMONT	"	" 15
" ST. JULIEN	"	" 10
CHABLIS	"	" 17
BARSAC	"	" 17
WHISKEY, Irish	"	" 10
" Scotch	"	" 16
CURACAO	"	" 15
MARASCHINO	"	" 15
FINE CHAMPAGNE	"	" 24
" "	Per 2 dozen pints	28

BLACKWELL & Co.

17th November, 1869

WANTED.

PRINTER WANTED for up country, to take charge of a small Printing Office, must be able to translate English into Mahratti.—Apply by letter only, stating Salary required, &c., to "RIX," care of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICES.

NEW PATENT PHANTOMVELOCIPEDE,
Winner of Prize Medal and Cup at the Grand International Velocipede Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in September 1869.

The thunder growls distant and faint grow the spires,
As, borne on the whirlwind, the Phantom retires.

For price list apply to J. FRYER, 9 Grant Road, Byculla.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

TOONGAR HILL HOTEL.—Mr. PHILIP DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the TOONGAR HILL HOTEL, begs to intimate to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN VISITORS that the above Hotel will be OPENED from the 25th instant. The Bungalow commands a very good view, and has spacious Rooms. His attention to the comfort of the Visitors, and the superior articles that will be supplied to them at moderate charges, the Proprietor expects to merit the patronage of the public.

PHILIP DE SOUZA.

Toongar Hill Hotel, 6th December 1869.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—Mr. RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA begs to inform the Gentry of Bombay and Mofussil that he has lately PURCHASED the CARRIAGE HIRE BUSINESS of the Fort Livery Stables which formerly belonged to Mr. A. B. Boswell, Nesbit Lane, Fort, and hopes that the support and patronage which his well known predecessor received will be bestowed upon himself.

All present the Horses and Carriages are still in the same Stable, where orders, either for hire, sale, or purchase, will receive prompt attention.

RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

In being now 12 months since we established ourselves in Bombay, it is gratifying to observe the liberal support that has been extended to us by the residents of this neighbourhood and throughout the whole of the Punjaub, and Bombay and Madras Presidencies; indeed, the favourable reception that has been accorded to us generally has far exceeded our expectations, and the fact of having already opened accounts with upwards of 50 Regimental Messes during the current year, is to us the most substantial proof we could have as to our future in Bombay; and by carefully studying the requir

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened with some demand for Colaba and Mazagon Co.'s shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	129
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	622½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	102½
5,200	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	192
37,021	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	126
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 85	Colaba Land Co.	1,475
10,250	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	260
10,300	1,000	650	41-14	Do. New	620
8,000	150	all	Nil	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	155
2,000	2,000	1,600	Nil	Mazagon Land	1015
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,725
200	2,000	1,400	100 p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	615
250	3,000	800	600 p.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
	12,000	11,000	200 p.	Apollo Press Co.	8,400
200	5,000	all	375 p.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
300	500	all	35 p.	Do. New	535
500	1,000	all	300 p.	Cobla Press Co.	2,000
250	2,000	all	100 p.	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	3,000	all	1000 p.	Fort Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framjii Cowasji Press	2,025
200	5,000	all	750 p.	Byculla Press Co.	3,050
1000	5,000	4,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	750	...	Mofus. Press & C. Co.	740
125	3,000	all	200 p.	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
250	2,000	750	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tamuvelly Press Co.	1,500

(Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18 4	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	129 1	3 do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£ 6	13 10	2 do.	Do.
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£15	10 6	1 do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	60 p. c.	Alliance Spinning	1,715
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
300	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	730
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	215
900	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,240
1,000	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,200
800	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	765
2,300	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,295
600	2,500	2,000	...	Royal	1,875

MISCELLANEOUS.

600	2,500	1,500	135 p. c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	50	all	7 p.c.	Mechanics' B'd'g's Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	385

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	30 Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	50
25	15 ...	Do. China	5½
200	28 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kng	6
200	4 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	2½
...	10 Feb. '67	East India Bank's	15—16
200	68 May '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	74 Apr. '67	Royal Bank	7
130	...	Old Financial	1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London	4 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Chin	90 Do. do	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	260
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	15-6-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	126-0

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	2 13/16
Five per cent.	109½
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1926-27	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	107½
10 years' do. do	108½
5 years' do. do. New	105½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	106

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 25th December, 1869.

Open 306 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,460	3	4
Merchandize	56,819	3	11
Back Bay Earth Trains	1,186	14	0
Electric Telegraph	475	2	0
Total Rs.	1,04,941	7	3

Corresponding week in December, 1868.

Open 307½ Miles.			
Coaching	79,242	2	2
Merchandize	43,347	6	0
Back Bay Earth Trains	7,813	8	0
Electric Telegraph	995	6	9
Total Rs.	...,388	6	4
Decrease	26,456	15	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 30.

Fawcett, Major, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Mhow.
O'Beirne, Captain, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Mhow.
Craigie, Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Mhow.
Chawner, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Calcutta.
Farquharson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 30th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from England.
Baldwin, Lieutenant, 47th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Poona.
Tyler, Conductor, Unattached List, on sick leave, from England.
Maitland, Lieutenant-Colonel, 93rd Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Montgomerie, Captain, Bengal S. C., from leave, from England.
Lambert, Captain, Bengal S. C., from leave, from England.
Grant, Major General, Staff, on duty, from England.
Bromhead, Lieutenant, 2-24th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Bromhead, Ensign, 2-24th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Bates, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Scott, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 30.

O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolalee.
Murray, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Saugor.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General's Office Head Quarters, Poona, 29th Dec. 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in Council:—

Captain B Rourke, 1st B 5th Foot, Assistant Surgeon R Hyde, 25th Foot, Captain K W H Noyes, 55th Foot, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 9th B Royal Artillery, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J Sinclair 16th B Royal Artillery, Assistant Surgeon C S C Close, 19th B Royal Artillery, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before medical board. These Officers will on arrival report themselves to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair, and Assistant Surgeon Close, are available for duty with troops.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—Lieutenant G H Campbell, E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, from 22nd December 1869 to 21st January 1870, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining to final certificate to Europe.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J Sinclair, 16th B Royal Artillery, from 23rd December to 31st December 1869, in extension to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

Veterinary Surgeon A A Jones, 3rd Hussars, for 90 days, from date of departure to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Cake bills	£0 15s. 0d. had. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas	per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	H. M. S. Nymph (s)	Meara	Kurrachee, Dec. 27.
	H. M. S. Daphne (s)	Douglas	Kurrachee, Dec. 27.
	Bengal (s)	Hector	Suez, Dec. 14.
	Sir J. H. Carnac (s)	Guiselar	Porebunder, Dec. 28.
	Nimrod	Bullock	Mauritius, Nov. 21.
	Red Jacket	Tate	Cardiff, Sept. 8.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Washington Irving, Johnson, to Rangoon.
Ship Tranmy, Weir, to Rangoon.
Ship O'Theyn, Hashagen, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Mula, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Brazilian, to Liverpool.
Steamer Orissa, to Calcutta and China.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 24th has the following:—

ARRIVAL.—Steamer Neera [B], G A Hamilton, Bombay 13th December; and Ship City of Florence [B], G Grahame, Glasgow 2nd September.

Particulars of vessel previously announced.—Ship Futal Rahaman [B], Nakoda, Muscat 16th October, touched at Allepee 15th November.

DEPARTURES.—Steamer Moulmein, Ships Forfarshire and Annie.

The Telegraph of December 25th has the following:—

ARRIVAL.—Ship Isabella Brown [B], A Brown, 22nd October, (port not mentioned.)

DEPARTURE.—Steamer Bengal.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to them two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be pasted at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

NOTICE.—From 1st January 1870 the "PIONEER" will be published as a DAILY PAPER.

In its new form the "PIONEER" will supply the public with almost the same amount of matter daily that they have hitherto been supplied with thrice weekly, while the Original Cost of the Paper will remain as before, viz. Rs. 32 per annum payable in advance, or with postage Rs. 52 per annum. Further particulars may be obtained on application to

THE MANAGER,
"Pioneer" Office,
ALLAHABAD.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CUTLER—December 30th, at Chowpatty, Bombay, the wife of Mr T. C. Cutler, Medical Attendant B. B & C. I. Railway Company, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COMYN—BARROW—December 28th, at Sholapore, by the Rev. H. W. Bagnell, Frederic Fitzwilliam Comyn, Captain H. M. 4th Hussars, to Henrietta Frances, youngest daughter of Colonel Barrow, Commanding at Sholapore.

DEATH.

ROBINS—December 25th, at Sehore, Central Provinces, of dysentry, F. Robins, Esq., C.E., Superintendent Bhopal Water Works, aged 33.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

PARKER—December 24th at No. 5, Elsium Row, the wife of Mr. Alfred Parker, of a son.

FAGAN—December 24th, at Rampore Beauleah the wife of Major W. T. Fagan, of a son.

LINDSAY—December 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of R. E. Lindsay, Esq., of a son.

WATKINS—December 23rd at the Clothing Agency, Alipore, the wife of F. A. Watkins, of a daughter.

COWPER—December 26th, at Garden Reach, the wife of Herbert Cowper, Esq., Bengal Cavalry, of daughter.

DEATH.

HOWELL—December 22nd, at Gussery, Charlotte Caroline, second daughter of the late John Howel, Esq.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1869.

THE speech of the French Emperor on the opening of the Chambers has been followed by a striking event. M. Emile Ollivier has at length succeeded in attaining the object of his ambition and has entered office at the head of a quasi Parliamentary party. Years have now elapsed since he was first called on to tell the Emperor, personally, his views on the political wants of France. Mere intercourse with the Tuileries, at that time, led to a loss of popularity and caused his backers to suspect him of loving power more than his country. Though never lost to sight he was outpaced in the Chamber by many, yet his intellectual force, moderation, and oratorical talent always secured him real influence. And now the newly, and almost fortuitously, formed constitutional party seem to have rallied to him, and to have given or promised that amount of support which may enable him to fulfil a very difficult task—that of reconciling modified representative government with the reality of personal despotism. The nomination of M. Ollivier to the post of Prime Minister is indeed a striking fact. Even if he fall from power to-morrow it will still be a sort of landmark in Napoleonic history; standing out in strange contrast to those Ministries in which were found Walewskis, de Mornys, Billaults, Baroches, Lavalettes and Roubers; all men who sunk their own individuality in office, at least up to a certain point, and consented to be the mere funnels for the ideas and the policy of the Emperor. No doubt several found the curb too tight at last and resigned—men like Achille Fould, and Drouyn de Lhuys; but on the whole they all were mere hands through which the Emperor played his cards. Ollivier, too, had majorities, behind them majorities, however, made up of officers, deputies elected by prefects and functionaries and priests, and resembling in nothing the party, heterogenous though it be, which is said to be at the back of the new Minister. But what will he do? Unless the Emperor sincerely co-operates with him, how can he work even with his majority? The situation is so novel that no answer, worth anything, can be given to these questions. Yet the fact remains, that, dead for more than twenty years, supposed to have been laid for ever, the ghost of Parliamentary Government is up again, and trying to come to life, and to supplant its assassin, Personal Government. Will it succeed? If it does, except for a time, we shall at length be convinced that French nature has undergone a radical change, and that adversity has now done for the nation what the most severe trials and painful lessons failed to effect before.

Regarded by the light of the Emperor's speech on the opening of the Chambers the task of M. Ollivier is not rendered more facile or less indefinite. The Emperor spoke most truly when he said that "it is not easy to establish in France the regular and peaceful exercise of liberty." It is, indeed, difficult in every country, but in France, perhaps, most of all; because the French are impetuous, what they call logical, liable to panics and enthusiasms, wanting in consideration for opponents, intolerant in opposition, enemies of authority, prone to use force where argument fails, and hostile to compromise which they call a transaction. That the Emperor fully understands this his career is there to testify. Not only misgivings about his own fate and that of his dynasty has held him back from attempts to found free, self-acting, and self-improving institutions; his long studies led him to feel an acquired distrust of French nature as a thing adaptable to Parliamentary Government. And he was right. The present is a great and hazardous experiment, more hazardous, perhaps, with Universal Suffrage than it was when, with absurdly restricted constituencies, Louis Philippe commenced it nearly forty years ago. A race like the English or American would find in the powers conceded by the Emperor ample room in which to work out substantial freedom, and, by degrees, sometimes swift, sometimes slow, to absorb the effective part of political power. The bases laid down in the imperial documents really contain everything, and the programme in the Emperor's speech is not insubstantial. But already the French seem to want everything at once, and it may be that in grasping at too much they will lose all. The Emperor wants to move slowly, and so far as he is willing to go the ground is sure; but it may be doubted whether the impatient French folk will be satisfied with slow and sure progress. There lies the stumbling-block of the Emperor and his new Minister.

"A BREVET Majority," says the "Army and Navy Gazette" of December 4, "is to be conferred upon Captain Augustus LeMesurier, of the Royal (late Bombay) Engineers. This officer did good service in the Abyssinian campaign, and was the discoverer of the path by which the assaulting column forced its way into Magdala."

THE mail has brought word that the committee appointed to consider the supersession of colonels of the British service by those of the late Indian service has prepared its reports, which is now in the hands of the printer. The gist of the recommendations is, that the local Indian rank of major-general should be bestowed upon all colonels who may be superseded by the promotion of junior colonels to the rank of major-general.

THE illumination at Calcutta was so successful as to draw a special expression of satisfaction from the Viceroy. His Excellency's Private Secretary has written to the Chairman of the Justices as follows:—

I am desired by His Excellency the Viceroy to express to you how deeply he was gratified by the brilliant success of the illumination last evening in honour of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in India. His Excellency hopes that you will have the kindness to convey to the inhabitants of Calcutta, and to all who assisted in this remarkable demonstration of loyalty and devotion to the Crown, his most sincere and heartfelt thanks. The excellent arrangements made by the police authorities and the good temper and efficiency displayed by the men, are considered by His Excellency to be deserving of the highest praise.

We observe also that the Duke has caused his thanks to be conveyed to the Commissioner of Police for the arrangements made at his reception, and has expressed himself highly gratified. One of the Calcutta papers has a laugh at the fact of the word "Welcome" having been emblazoned over the door of an undertaker's premises on the illumination night; it ventures to think the Prince might decline the implied invitation, coming from such a quarter.

A BARODA correspondent informs us that the Gackwar had commenced a series of fêtes to last throughout the Christmas holidays. A large number of visitors from Bombay, Broach, Ahmedabad, and other quarters have assembled in that usually quiet station, which is consequently extremely gay. On the opening day, on the 27th, there was a grand review of the Gackwarri army, and three regiments of infantry, four squadrons of cavalry, and some bullock batteries, were present on the ground, under the command of the Gackwar's Commander-in-Chief, General Devine. The appearance of all of them was very creditable to the latter's energy and skill in training them; and the evolutions they went through were very fairly performed. There was a march past, and then a sham fight, ending with a *feu de joie*. His Highness's visitors, among whom were the Resident, Colonel Barr, and Major-General Tapp, Commanding N. D. A., were accommodated upon a stand raised and decorated for the occasion. The Gackwar was very plainly dressed in a short alpaca jacket, and trousers of same material, a smoking or skull cap, and a pair of buff leather slippers. He wore no ornament of any kind, to the astonishment of some of his guests, who had prepared themselves for something of Asiatic magnificence in his appearance. His new minister was in in attendance, and presented the visitors. A good deal of amusement was created by the appearance of the "Highland Regiment" in their *red* fleshings. This corps is a whim of the Gackwar's, and apparently enjoys his favour, being the most numerous and best equipped of any. On the 28th there was a grand ball at the palace at Mulkaupoor, at which about one hundred and twenty were present. The palace was brilliantly illuminated, and after supper, which was handsomely served, a splendid display of fireworks took place. Baroda is famed for its pyrotechnics. The remaining fêtes were to consist of cheeta hunts and picnics, of which we shall no doubt hear more.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 29TH DEC.

The French papers regard the Emperor's letter to M. Ollivier as the commencement of parliamentary rule.

M. Schneider has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. In a speech he said that the Emperor's letter showed that the sovereign was relinquishing a portion of his personal power. It was urgent that a union of parties should be effected in order to consolidate the Empire.

The Chambers have been adjourned.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, 10TH DEC.

Advices received state that the Egyptian Question has been settled, and that the Khedive has unconditionally accepted the terms of the Sultan. A firman settling the relations of the Ottoman Porte with the Khedive has been promulgated at Cairo, Punina (? Alexandria) and Suez.

LONDON, 21ST DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

The Manchester Market to-day was quieter but steady.

7lbs. Shirtings	9s. 1½d.
8½lbs Do.	10s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 4½d.

LONDON, 22ND DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues quiet. Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 23RD DEC., NOON.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton	58,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, ,, Surats	33,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	370,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	230,000	,,
,, Import of Cotton	76,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	15,000	,,

Fair Dhollera 9½d.
The Market opens steady.

LONDON, 23RD DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Bank of England Returns, for the week ending 23rd December, show the following results:—

Reserve of notes	£10,625,000
Bills discounted	£18,125,000
Cash	£19,250,000

LONDON, 24TH DEC.

The Liverpool and Manchester Markets are closed to-day on account of the holidays.

LONDON, 27TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Pera from Southampton takes £2,000 in gold and £10,000 in silver for Bombay.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO ALEXANDRIA.]

LONDON, 10TH DEC.

The Œumenical Council was opened on the 8th instant by a salute of artillery from Castel Angelo and Mount Aventine.

The procession, being formed, started from the Upper Atrium of the Vatican, and proceeded to the Cathedral of St. Peter, the whole of the route being lined by the regular secular clergy of the Pontifical City. It was composed of the Pope, 49 Cardinals, and 754 Prelates.

On arrival at the Cathedral mass was chanted by Cardinal Patrizio, the inauguration discourse was then pronounced by Archbishop Teonium (?) and the ceremony was concluded by the Papal benediction.

The Cathedral was thronged by an immense concourse of people, notwithstanding the heavy rain that fell throughout the morning.

At Marseilles 1,500 persons promenaded the streets on the night of the 8th, singing the Marseillaise and protesting against the illuminations in honour of the opening of the Œumenical Council. Several street lamps were broken, and 60 persons were arrested by the police.

The *Times* of yesterday in a leading article says that the Suez Canal is a decided success, and urges international co-operation to complete it.

The Austrian Reichsrath is convoked for the 11th.

The Federal Council was convoked for the 8th.

The Ministerial crisis still continues at Florence. Signor Sella has undertaken, and is now engaged in, the formation of the Cabinet.

M. Rochefort has demanded that the guards of the Corps Legislatif be furnished from the National Guards, and not from the army.

The *Levant Herald's* assertion that a Conference is to be held at Paris on the Turco-Egyptian difficulty is denied officially.

The Spanish Ministry has presented to the Cortes a bill for abolishing the state of siege at the capital.

At the Corps Legislatif on the 8th M. Forcade declared that the Government was strong and resolved by reducing revolution to silence it definitely, and to establish liberty throughout France.

ARRIVAL OF THE DAPHNE AND NYMPH FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

H. M. S. DAPHNE, Captain Douglas, arrived in the harbour here yesterday afternoon, preceded by H. M. S. Nymph, Captain Meara, which reached the lightship on Wednesday at midnight and got to her moorings yesterday morning. These ships of war, it will be recollected, were despatched to the Persian Gulf to assist the Political Resident, Colonel Pelly, in quelling the disturbances at Muscat and Bahrein. As we have already learned, the indignity to the British flag in firing on the Clyde was settled by an apology given by a deputation from the *de facto* Government of Muscat in presence of the Political Resident and all the officers of Her Majesty's ships then in the Gulf. A promise was also given to imprison the Sheik Syed, who had plundered the property of the Persian Governor at Bunder Abbas. The Government at Muscat was inclined to deny any responsibility for the firing on the Clyde, and very probably it had taken place, not under a direct order to fire on that vessel but under a general instruction to fire on all comers. The expedition among the pirate chiefs lasted for twenty days, during all of which time all hands nearly were in the boats. The steps taken were, one after another, highly successful—either in getting the chiefs off, in compelling the garrison to surrender, or in shelling them out. Mahomed bin Kuleefs, who caused all the disturbance at Bahrein, was surrendered by the garrison of Mahrah Fort; Sheik Nauser was surprised at sea and captured; and Mahomed bin Abdullah, the pirate chief in actual possession, was out-manœuvred, and then surrendered himself. Nauser bin Mobarek was first shelled out of his fort, and subsequently out of another retreat in which he had taken refuge, with considerable loss. A demonstration by the gun-boats then compelled him to embark with his chiefs and flee. On the expulsion of the pirates from Bahrein, Esau bin Ali, son of the late murdered chief, was invited over from Guttar, and assumed the government of these islands on the 2nd of December, under conditions appointed by Colonel Pelly, for the Government of India. The whole of the town and of the shipping in the harbour hoisted flags spontaneously and welcomed Esau to the Government. All the pirate chiefs have arrived at Bombay in the Daphne. Colonel Pelly has come with them, and further orders from Government are now waited for. Important letters, addressed by Persian functionaries to the pirate chief Mahomed bin Abdoola, have fallen into the hands of Colonel Pelly—we believe they were not handed to him by Esau bin Ali, as a late telegram intimated, but were seized in the possession of a would-be runner of the blockade formed by Her Majesty's ships. Doubtless, the letters will be made public in due time. Having restored peace in the Gulf, the Political Resident left with the prisoners, in the Daphne and Nymph, for Kurrachee. There the ships did a deal to enliven the Kurrachee Exhibition, and after spending Christmas at Kurrachee, they sailed for Bombay on the 27th and anchored in the harbour yesterday.

Captain Douglas, of H. M. S. Daphne, met with a severe accident during the expedition. He was knocked over by the bursting of a mine and sustained severe contusions; but we are glad to say the gallant commander of the Daphne is now quite recovered.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT CALCUTTA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

26TH DECEMBER.

THE reception of the Duke, the levee, the illumination, and the drawing-room in rapid succession have made most welcome the two days of respite, the last of which is now passing. The illumination has been the event of the visit, the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Star of India will be a second. I venture to say that no other city in the world could have produced such an effect as that which dazzled the eye on Thursday night and, like a great thing of silent glory, appealed even to the higher emotions. The roads were thronged with natives, and vehicles swarmed in the streets; there the blaze was enjoyed, but only from the centre of the dark deserted maidan could have been witnessed the magnificence of the spectacle, and I am sure that not twenty people of all the night which robbed the envy so eager was the crush for places in the procession. The semi-circular plain, at the base of which stands Fort William, is skirted by a road nearly two miles long—at one end are the High Court buildings, the Town Hall, and Government House, at the other towers the Cathedral. Along this sweep rise the palaces of the city, buildings which may well make it proud of its magnificent road, Chowringhee. The broad front of every house blazed with lights, and rising taller than the lofty terraces shone forth stars and other devices in gas. Some of the buildings, more brilliantly lighted than others, radiated like gems, several displayed coloured lights, and others, like the military office facing the plain, gained by their extensive frontage the effect of that of a sheet of mild silvery fire. The Ochterlony monument broke the regularity of the line of coruscation, shooting solitarily up to the heavens a pencil of pale light. The dome of Government House was ribbed with thin luminous lines, and its walls dazzled on every side. Night was turned to day in the trades' street. Electric lights shot out their arrows, and the natives gaped, and gazed, and pronounced the thing wondrous. The trade has been foremost in all measures undertaken for the Duke's reception, and much dissatisfaction was expressed when it was discovered that in the route laid down for the state procession Old Court House Street had been overlooked. The omission, however, was subsequently rectified. The natives were not behind; the wealthier employed gas, and the poorer bunting houses each displayed half a dozen earthen lamps; but as you emerged from the native portion of the town into Dalhousie Square, the unparalleled splendour of the illumination in the European centres broke upon you. On the north of the Square are Writers' Buildings with a frontage of four hundred feet, so long that in the older days of the East India Company the young "writers" living there had taken races on the terrace. The front is studded with thousands of lights, and the huge sheet of innocent flame reflected in the tank which forms the centre of the Square, were the prettiest picture of the night. The massive Post Office to the north—standing where the Black Hole once did—the Dalhousie Institute to the south and the shops to the east were all illuminated, contributing to one of the most compact and imposing of the illuminations. The Viceroy and his royal guest have expressed themselves highly gratified, but they missed the fairy-like scene from the maidan which I have ventured to describe. The streets were lined with lamps; the squares with triple rows, and from the Viceroy's carriage, followed by a splendid suite and a procession of carriages, the Duke may have been delighted with the dazzling effect, but the crowd had left behind them the loveliest scene of all. Standing on a slight elevation on the plain, I saw miles of thin lines of lights intersecting it, and surrounding it a golden circle shed from a hundred buildings shining like huge gems, and resting like a corona on the face of the city. Before midnight it had died away, but the scene was of a beauty that never perishes in remembrance.

Singular good fortune has attended the arrangements for the reception of the Duke. Every one is good humoured and gratified, and the excellent conduct of the police has been publicly acknowledged. It was no easy matter managing the crowd on Wednesday evening, and again on Thursday night, for all the city was out, but the accidents have been few, and the complaints trifling. The natives appear to have cared more about catching sight of the Prince than for the illumination. The excitement on Wednesday was intense. Three miles of road were thronged with natives, many of whom had taken their places in the morning. As the tall masts of the Galatea appeared in sight, the crowd burst into repeated cheers—and with an Indian experience of four years, I venture to say that never before have I hear a cheer from a native crowd. The Prince was pulled ashore by his own gig's crew from the Galatea, and his making his way up to the very gates of Fort William has delighted the community. The manning of the yards and the firing of the guns from the Galatea were a novelty to the natives, and it is amusing with what curiosity and respect those of the crew who come ashore are regarded. The Viceroy looked in excellent spirits on the occasion; and the Duke was heartily greeted, and conducted through the ghaut building, preceded by aides de-camp and secretaries in brilliant uniform, and followed by a more brilliant crowd, wherein shone the bejewelled turbans of maharajahs, one of whom was Scindiah and another Jeypore. A handsome white charger had been provided for the Duke, but the shouts that greeted him as Lord Mayo rode forward and presented him to the city by leading off a sheer, frightened the horse, and the captain of the Galatea barely escaped a fall. But two officers rushed forward, and Major Bourke's strong arm kept the animal down. Scindiah and Bhurtpore rode gallantly, but Jeypore's horse was restive, and he also barely escaped a tumble. Lord Napier looked very unhappy on horseback; his A. D. C. saw him mount, and he prudently kept to the rear to avoid the consequences of the shouting. The road was lined with troops, but it was dark before Government House was reached, and the Prince missed an imposing spectacle. Eighty elephants gaily caparisoned in scarlet had been drawn up at the grand entrance, but the effect was lost. They will do duty, however, at the Grand Chapter to be held on Thursday next, at 4 P.M. The ceremony will be brief, but imposing. Long streets of troops will lead to the pavilion, within which two thousand five hundred persons will be accommodated; that, at least, is the number of the invitations the hard-worked Secretaries are having issued. The *Hardy Norseman*, *Rule Britannia*, and *God Save the Queen* are in rehearsal at the opera house, for music will form part of the proceedings. About a hundred voices will form the chorus, which the Assistant Secretary in the Financial Department, of musical fame, will direct. The Duke was hurried off to the opera on the night of his arrival; the house was of course crowded, one of the maharajahs having at the last moment paid Rs. 350 for the box which had been reserved for the *impresario's* bright eyed Venetian wife.

The Prince will leave about the end of the first week in January, and the sketch of his run through the country, which I have already given you, will require very little alteration. Invitations have been issued for an "At Home" on Wednesday "to meet the Duke," and the Fancy Ball has been fixed for the 31st. There will be a ball at Belvidere also, but some difference appears to have risen on the subject between the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor. The invitations from Belvidere have no reference to the Viceroy; but Earl Mayo regards the Duke as his guest only, and he, as the representative of the Queen, takes precedence. It is "H. E. the Viceroy and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh" and not "the Duke and the Viceroy." Lord Mayo appears

BOMBAY.

THE "OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" will be published at mid-day to-day, for the convenience of purchasers who are going to observe to-morrow as a holiday. The *Gazette* Office will be open as usual to-morrow.

A FAIR will be held on Kalbadevi Road to-morrow night.

CAPTAIN F. J. WISE, First Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, has been allowed one month's privilege leave from the 17th December.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* publishes rules under section 12 of the Bombay Local Funds Act (III. of 1869), sanctioned in Government resolution dated 27th instant.

A GOVERNMENT Telegraph Office has been opened in the Deolalee camp.

THE Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have granted Mr. Apajee Luxumon Chinchghurkar a sunud authorising him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Ratnagherry district.

WITH reference to G. O. No. 751, dated 10th November 1869, the proportion of worn arms to be sent home with each regiment is to be ten per cent. of men embarked.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

G. F. MATHESON, 3rd Class Assistant Settlement Indus Left Bank Survey, having completed service in charge of an establishment, on stant, has been promoted to be 2nd Class ffect from that date.

to be played by the band of laba bandstand this evening:—

Part du Diable	Auber.
	Kiihner.
	Verdi.
	D. Godfrey.
	Mozart.
	Gready.

Tuesday, 28th 17 as compared the total of the and 50 less than iod in the previous irths were reported

Yesterday, at the Fort Morojee, Bundoo Shaik of the General Havelock ling a quantity of twist, It seemed that on some the hold some days ago a d to have been out open and out. On the following day a portion of the twist was found er's bed and another portion in his third prisoner had the key. The isoners were discharged. The third be imprisoned for three months.

MME.—"Geo. A. L." writes—"Sir—ticle in your issue of yesterday's date, that in describing the pantomime of the says that *'some bit of machinery would* it shouldn't, or some stupid native would stage when he had no business there.' Now to inform him (the writer) that the was no other than Carson Saheb himat crossed the stage in the disguise of to excite laughter." Our cor- high notion of Mr. Carson's we can answer for it who was fined Rs. 2 lice Court on Wednesday ad no business there.

Dr. Hewlett, sjetjee Hospital in the em- were ar ing de- his cked he had met an have mite in the Dec. 30.

Commandant ted Assistant vision of the who has been Regiment N. I.

has cracked, and rough the broken will loose no time e city inhabitants after the tank be-

hat the Brahmin unicated Mr. Krist- wjee Shastree from o these learned Shas- sion with Sir Alexan- tor of Public Instruction have in the meanwhile ee Grant on the sub- o be correct, the said ey. Should it, how- ey had not dined with ll be admitted into the

mation has been received Regiment will be stationed Dec. 25.

ns.—We learn that the preli- into the Barron's case has been ng been sentenced to seven years' nt, and the young man DeMello e service. Mr. Barron will be sent , to stand his trial at the February ns.—*Ibid.*

nd that Captain Fawcett, the acting Master General, has been directed to and that Captain Edwards, now to here in a few days to relieve Cap- *Ibid.*

ILLE, C. B.—We have to welcome back l Henry Beville, C. B., Commandant H. h Regiment. This gallant officer, who o last year from a furlough which n after the termination of the Abys- ch, for his brave conduct he obtained a not only won a favourite of his regi- he public of Sind generally. It was with rance Colonel Beville brought the 1st Be- perfection, and we trust that, with the h which he has, no doubt, secured by a native country, he may remain amongst ears to come. Colonel Beville leaves for a few days to resume command of his hich is stationed there.—*Ibid.*

STEAMER REPORTS.

10th, 6 A.M.—Mail steamer from Suez

TH LINE REPORTS.

P.M.—Cable communication ne right to Pera; Persian Tiflis. Latest dates from 28th Dec., 9-54 P.M., *via* 0 P.M.

RY SEA.

p City of Flo- Grahame and wn (port R. Hill,

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

New Year's Eve, 31st December.
11-15 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Hymn 239.
11-45 P.M.—Silent Prayer.
12 Midnight.—Holy Communion (Choral), with Sermon. Hymns 55, 179, and Te Deum.
Feast of the Circumcision.
New Year's Day, 1st January, 1870.
7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 9th, 10th, 24th, 27th and 28th December.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 10th, 26th, 27th, and 28th December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 27th to 8 P.M. of the 28th December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	33 21	12 40
„ Calcutta	11 46	1 45
„ Madras	2 26	2 14

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
For Jacob Versy, from Cochin.
For Charles Sutter Gayland Hadurn, from London.
For Bachapa Bunnoor, from Vingorla.

FORT POLICE COURT.—30TH DECEMBER.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

DISOBEDIENT SAILORS.—Charles Michael and five other seamen of the Castle Avon were charged with disobedience of orders in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were sentenced to be imprisoned for three weeks each and then to be sent on board.—Jamia Nurrimbux, cook on board the *London*, was convicted of a similar charge and sentenced to be imprisoned for a week.

THEFTS.—Bhugwan Gopal and Gungaram Sevukram, charged with theft, accompanied with force, of ornaments, value of Rs. 14, from the person of a child, were sentenced to receive eight and fifteen stripes respectively near Bhooleshwur.—Dhurma Thannoo was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes for stealing an iron stove belonging to Messar Mepha.—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Mahomed was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing Rs. 14-12 in cash from Fazuldeen Ameerbux.—Bhana Jeevajee was sentenced to receive eight stripes for stealing a brass lamp and other articles belonging to Maroteo Ramjee.—Succaram Bappoo was charged with stealing 20 seers of sugar belonging to Cooloo Munsook, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for four months.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Lalla Peroo, a servant, was charged with obtaining by false pretences yesterday Rs. 2-8, the property of Mr. W. Blane. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE following interesting extract is from the *Daily News* of Dec. 4th:—

We are glad to call attention to another effort which is being made for the higher education of Indian women. Dr. Burzorjee, a Parsee medical gentleman, has resided in England for ten years past, with his wife and two daughters, in the hope that through them he might do something to introduce a higher culture among his country women. He is now ready to return to Bombay, and the ladies of his family are willing to give their whole time and effort to the superintendence of a school in that city for native girls. There are no accomplished Indian women to keep schools, and as girls are therefore all taught by men, they leave school at ten or eleven, when the custom of the country withdraws them into the seclusion of the zenana. Dr. Burzorjee therefore proposes that the new school, to be conducted by Mrs. Burzorjee and her daughters, should receive girls at ten years old, and give them the usual routine of a finished Western education without interfering with their religious scruples or their social prejudices. Dr. Burzorjee and his family give their services gratuitously, and it is proposed to raise subscriptions to start the school, with every necessary appliance of an Indian boarding and day school. It is proposed that the school fees shall be low, and that an endowment fund shall be raised for free education, donors of £250 to have the privilege of nominating a free boarder, donors of £100 that of nominating a free day scholar. It is also proposed to found scholarships and prize funds, and especially a benevolent fund to encourage native ladies to become teachers of girls' schools. The scheme necessarily needs this support at first, owing to the apathy which exists in India as to female education. But an effort to which an accomplished native family are so generously and nobly devoting themselves ought to be well supported, and to succeed. We are informed that the scheme is regarded with favour by the Government; that the Bank of England, and Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co. have undertaken to receive subscriptions for it, and will transmit them through the Bombay Government to the Elphinstone fund; and that the money so raised will be used under the supervision of the Director of Public Instruction and a Bombay Committee for the purpose of founding the school.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Colonel S. Thacker, Staff Corps, Commandant H. M.'s 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant L. F. Boileau, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Rajpootana.

The undermentioned officers of the Bombay Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the 20th December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Hubert Langton Walter.
Lieutenant Robert Bruce Jacob.
Lieutenant George Edward Harris.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Westropp, Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad, resumed charge of his Office on 17th December 1869.

Lieutenant R. Portman, Acting District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednuggur District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Rao Saheb Trimbukjai shivlal and Rao Saheb Jamsitram Himatram respectively offered over and received charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Borsad in the Ahmedabad District, on the 20th instant.

Azum Dinker Trimbuck, Acting Mamlutdar of Bhewndy, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Tanna District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Thelwall, Civil Service, having returned to the Presidency on the 18th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence on medical certificate granted him for 12 months from 22nd March 1868 and extended to nine months more by the Secretary of State for India, is cancelled.

The appointments of Mr. J. G. White and Mr. T. Bosanquet, Collectors and Magistrates of Broach and Sholapore are to be "Acting" only from this date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Major E. C. Rose, Assistant Political Agent, Gwadur, passed an examination in Arabic according to the Higher Standard and the High Proficiency Standard.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Chubildas Narrandas is appointed a Money Order Agent at Surat, vice Mr. Manickdal Rasickdal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

Captain J. LeMesurier, R.E., acted as Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind from the 4th to 17th November 1869, both days inclusive.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain T. F. Dowden, R.E., Acting Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways, to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways at Sholapore, from the 28th November last, vice Lieutenant H. Doveton, R.E., proceeded to England on sick certificate.

Lieutenant E. L. Maryat R.E., Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways, to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer, from date of the Departure of Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, to Europe, on furlough.

Lieutenant Bruce Seton, R.E., to act as Assistant Consulting Engineer, Railways, vice Lieutenant E. L. Maryat, R.E.

Captain J. H. White, R.E., to act as Senior Deputy Consulting Engineer, for Railways, during Captain H. F. Hancock's absence in Europe.

THE KURRACHEE EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 24TH DECEMBER.

SIND may now safely claim a niche in the Temple of Fame. Since Alexander's Roman legions overran the country, but failed in its conquest, never did civilization usurp so potent a spell and so benign an influence over its rude, misguided, and misgoverned multitudes, as it has since its purchase-money was paid by Britain on the blood-stained fields of Hydrabad and Meance. Yet the germs of civil government ingrained as they were with all those predominating benignant influences,—which are their fit accompaniments,—have gradually revolved themselves; and year by year, thanks to the discriminative wisdom of the successive rulers of the Bombay presidency, our province—somewhat forgotten and neglected—not only *holds its own*, but now the proud prerogative, not to arrogate, but to put on—if I may be permitted to coin a word presaging political parlance, its *individuality*. Yesterday's association of all gubernatorial power and influence backed as it was, and I am proud to be able to judge it, by all the highest representatives of our military, and civil services, was indeed a grand display of England's civilizing influence through Queen Victoria's dependencies. Creed, caste, and country were set aside,—man met his fellow-man on the broad basis of equality. It seemed, in fact, as if Kurrachee had garnered from the wide field of Humanity all the representatives of the different races located in the Orient. And let one gratifying feature in this homogeneous assembly be noted. Crowded as the Frere Hall was, there was none of that rude hustling or pushing which so much mars the enjoyment and comfort of sight-seers in India. Every one seemed to know his proper place—and kept it. The inaugural ceremony went off most admirably. Sir William Merewether, Commissioner in Sind, arrived punctually at noon, under the salute due to his rank, and was received by a guard of honour from the 2nd Beloochees, under the command of Captains O. V. Tanner and Alexander Wood. The members of the "select committee," conspicuous among whom were Judge Pinhey, C.S., A. W. Hughes, Esq., Major Lionel Dunsterville, John Moore, Esq., C.S., E. T. Beauvais, Esq., T. G. Newnham, Esq., C.E., and the Honorary Secretary, met him at the foot of the grand stair-case; and on the landing Colonel Woollcombe, C.B., and a number of other officers—all in their handsome uniforms—joined the party, and conducted Sir William to his seat or throne on the dais, which was covered with a canopy made up, with great taste, of flags, the curtains being most gracefully draped and looped up at the sides with cord and tassels. On the Commissioner entering the hall every one present stood until he took his chair, the Lord Bishop of Bombay being on his right, and Colonel Woollcombe on his left, the ladies and officers of the garrison being accommodated in the body of the hall in front seats. Judge Pinhey then read the following able address, which was drawn up by Mr. A. W. Hughes:—

To Colonel Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I. and C.B., Commissioner in Sind.

SIR,—As the president of the select committee, I have in their name much pleasure in welcoming you to the Kurrachee Industrial Exhibition.

We deem this a fitting opportunity to mention that the idea of having an industrial exhibition at Kurrachee originated with a few of its residents, who thought that this city ought not to be behind-hand in organising an exhibition for the display more especially of the products, arts, and manufactures of the province of Sind. The objects to be gained by exhibitions of this nature we believe to be many and varied. They tend to promote a peaceful emulation among different countries; they afford an opportunity of one province or district measuring its strength in science and industrial arts with another; and, above all, they tend to remove preconceived idea of self-superiority which the want of such emulative gathering is inimical to foster. Further, we are of opinion that such mutual interchanges of inventive genius are pre-eminently calculated to induce a great spread of manufacturing and commercial activity.

It was originally intended to open this Exhibition in the month of December 1868, but owing to some objections raised both as to time and the locality selected for the Fair and Exhibition, it was found necessary to defer it, with your concurrence, till the month of October of this present year. Another postponement was, however, found necessary in consequence of the prevalence in September and October last of that terrible scourge, cholera, in different parts, not only of Sind, but of the Punjab and Kutch as well. It was eventually decided to open the Exhibition on this day (the 23rd of December), but we are fully persuaded that had another postponement been found necessary there would have been but little chance of the Exhibition ever taking place.

We take this opportunity, Sir, of thanking you for the cordial co-operation and assistance you have at all times given us in a work which has taken up no small amount of time and labour. We thank the chief civil officers in the Shikarpoor, Hydrabad, and Kurrachee districts, for the valuable aid they have afforded us, pecuniarily and otherwise. Our thanks are also justly due to the Sind Railway and Indus Steam Flotilla Companies for their kindness in bringing down packages intended for the Kurrachee Exhibition free of all charge. We would especially beg to bring to notice the name of Major Minchin, Political Agent and Superintendent of Bhawulpore, as he was the first to send on behalf of that state a large and varied assortment of valuable articles to our Exhibition.

The articles already arranged for exhibition in this hall are the productions of numerous provinces and districts. Besides those from Sind, we have contributions from Persia, Cabul, Gwadur (in Beloochistan), the Punjab, Bhawulpore, Kutch, the Bombay districts of Poona, Surat, Canara and the Deccan, from Travancore and other Madras districts; and packages have even been received from some parts of Europe,—from the little island of Malta—and from China.

We believe that this is the first exhibition, though certainly the first so far as its purely spontaneous nature is concerned of an Exhibition having ever been held in the Bombay presidency, the first being that of Broach, inaugurated in 1868, under very favourable auspices by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Though our Kurrachee Exhibition may not, from the difficulties we have had to cope with, realise every expectation formed of it, we nevertheless trust, that under the Divine blessing, it will have a general beneficial effect, and be the pioneer of many others in this province.

We have now, Sir, in conclusion to request you will declare the Kurrachee Exhibition to be opened.

On conclusion of the above the Bishop, on whose right stood the [illegible] Stafford and C. Johnstone, offered up the following prayer:—

(After reading Psalm CXLV. from the 10th verse.)

Our Father, &c.

O God, who hast taught us to do all things in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ and to His glory, give Thy blessing, we beseech Thee, to this undertaking, and prosper the design of its promoters. All our powers of mind and body are Thine, O Lord; help us ever to improve the talents which Thy goodness has entrusted to our care. Being not slothful in business, help us to be also fervent in spirit, serving Thee. Do Thou direct all our paths and guide our steps; and accept this humble offering of ourselves and the works of our hands; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O Heavenly Father, we humbly pray Thee, on behalf of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and all who are entrusted with authority in this land, beseeching Thee to grant unto them, by Thy inspiration, to rule in righteousness, to rejoice in peace, to shine in piety, and to labour for the well-being of the people committed unto them, so that by the rectitude of their government all faithful people may live without disturbance in the knowledge of Thee and labour without hindrance for Thy glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Grace, &c.

The prayer over, the choir, which consisted of the boys of the Mission School, sang with considerable effect the 31st, 32nd, and 43rd verses of the 107th psalm. Sir William Mcrewether then rose and replied to the address of the "select committee" in the following words:—

"MR. PINHEY, MY LORD BISHOP, COLONEL WOOLLCOMBE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND ARIBS OF SINDH,—I have to thank you, Sir, as also the select committee, for your kindly welcome, and I would desire to express to you the great pleasure it affords me to be present on so interesting an occasion. As you have stated, Sir, there have certainly been delays in carrying out the original project of this Exhibition, but they have been the means, I think, of inducing the matter to be taken up on a larger scale, to be more thoroughly matured, and the result has been the very gratifying spectacle we have this day the opportunity of witnessing, so that we can scarcely regret the circumstances which compelled its postponement now. It was, I am aware, at one time feared that owing to continued sickness a further postponement would be necessary, but I am thankful to say this apprehension passed away almost as soon as it was entertained, and though we have still to deplore the existence of much suffering among us, we may take comfort from the knowledge that it is now only of an ordinary form and has no serious character. I entirely concur with you in all you say regarding the great benefits likely to follow such meetings as these, and we may consider it a fair augury for the future prosperity of this province that an internal and spontaneous energy alone has brought about the successful organization of the second Exhibition in the Bombay presidency. Sir Bartle Frere, to whom this province owes much, is said to have remarked that he hoped to live to see Sind become a garden. I will not detain you by discussing the accuracy or otherwise of this statement, but I confidently affirm that such may fairly be look for, if liberal views regarding the tenure of land be honestly carried out. Such a result may then be considered certain, and there is certainly no better way of aiding in the promotion of this desirable condition than by opening the minds of all by means of the advantages civilization has given us, and especially so in the form of such practical schools as we have before us this day.

We are greatly indebted to the gentlemen who first brought forward this project, and to those also who have so unreservedly given their time and assistance in the laborious task of committee work; but we are more especially indebted to the honorary secretary, Mr. Ashby Ingle, for the unflagging perseverance he has displayed throughout the whole of the past year in this work. To the many contributors, and to those who have so generously given their aid in the transmission of articles for exhibition, you have very justly offered your thanks; and I venture, in the name of Government, and on behalf of all interested in this Exhibition, both present and absent, to repeat those thanks, and to share in the earnest expression of your hope that ripe benefits may eventually crop out from this Exhibition. It now only remains for me, in compliance with your request, to proclaim this Exhibition to be open."

A perfect salvo of applause followed this admirable speech, and then the choir sung the National Anthem, in which the merry tars of the Daphne and Nymph joined with considerable *élan*, and the guns of the Royal Artillery thundered forth a royal salute. After all was over, Sir William and Lady Merewether, accompanied by the Bishop and several ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Colonel Pelly and Captain Beaumont, M.P., visited the works of art and industry exhibited in the several rooms, a description of which I must reserve for my next letter. Sir William appeared highly gratified with all the arrangements made to render the principal hall in which the inaugural ceremony took place as attractive as possible. The visitors, too, evinced their appreciation of its beautiful appearance by repeated expressions of approbation, and all were unanimous in their praise of the judgment and good taste displayed by Messrs. Ingle, Hughes, Newnham and the other members of the select committee in the arrangement of the productions of the various provinces and districts for exposition.

ENGLISH PAPERS TO DEC. 4.

BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

[THROUGH OUR OWN AGENT.]

ARMY NEWS.

It has been decided that the rank of cornet and ensign shall be abolished, and these grades will, accordingly, disappear from the Army List at the commencement of the next financial year.

If practice in the movement of troops is a necessary portion of the education of staff officers, the officers on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland should by this time be tolerably perfect. It appears as if Ireland were regarded as a sort of football ground, where regiments are to be kicked about for the mere amusement of the authorities. The 30th Regiment not very long ago arrived from India, and was stationed at Waterford and Kilkenny. It has now received orders to move to the Curragh, while the 80th Regiment, coming from Fleetwood, is to be sent to Waterford. To any one not versed in the secrets of the Quartermaster-General's Office in Dublin it appears most extraordinary that the 80th could not have been sent to the Curragh and the 30th allowed to remain for the winter in the quarters which it took up on its return from India. The 80th is not brought from Aldershot, so that there can be no plea that it already had done much camp service; but, if it were necessary that this regiment should go to Waterford, why could not the 30th have been sent direct to the Curragh on its arrival? These constant changes, constant sources of inconvenience to both officers and men, appear to be the aim and object of the military administration of Ireland.

We are glad to hear from good authority that, although it has not yet been definitely decided in what manner the necessary reductions in the Army will be carried out, the rumours which announced the approaching disbandment of seven second battalions are devoid of foundation. It has long been well-known that there will be great reductions in the colonial corps, but no battalion available for general service will be struck out of the Estimates.

The report circulated at the commencement of this week which said that the 3rd Dragoon Guards and 7th Dragoon Guards had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to move to Ireland is without foundation. No troops are at present held in readiness to move across St. George's Channel except those destined to carry out the customary reliefs.

The reports of the definite adoption of a scheme for the acceleration of promotion in the Royal Artillery are, we fear, a little premature. A scheme is, indeed, at present before the Treasury, and we sincerely hope that it will pass unscathed through the scorching ordeal of Downing-street and become, within a short time, an article of the military constitution. The main features of the proposed plan are to leave the present retiring allowances of £600 a-year untouched, and to supplement them by a considerable number (thirty-two proposed) of retiring allowances of smaller magnitude, which can be bestowed upon lieutenant-colonels and captains, and, it is to be hoped, will be found sufficiently tempting to induce some of the officers in those grades who have had enough of soldiering to retire, and so open the door of promotion to the junior ranks. We trust sincerely that this plan may be carried into effect, as the stagnation of promotion in the Artillery is now a serious evil, which must be steadily looked in the face.

We are glad to hear that the rumour of Mr. Milton's retirement from the War Office is, at least, premature. *Mr. Milton is one of the best men that could be found to* fill his present position, and could be badly spared, especially at the present time, when great and important *changes are under contemplation.*

It is probable that a special committee will shortly be assembled to consider the advisability of adopting wrought iron as the material for the construction of the wheels of all military carriages.

Colonel E. M. Boxer, Royal Artillery, has resigned the position of Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich Arsenal, and is about to retire from active service on the retiring pension of £600 per annum, to which his rank and service entitle him. During his service as Superintendent of the Laboratory, Colonel Boxer has done much to advance Artillery science and to perfect the manufacture of the munitions of war.

The committee which has, under the presidency of Lord Northbrook, been considering possible changes in the establishments of the military departments, will probably make its final report in the middle of this month.

We believe [illegible] report that all the depôt batalions will be struck out of the [illegible] estimates next year is well founded.

No further appointments of cornets or ensigns will be made until after the meeting of Parliament, on account of the changes which will probably be announced in the next Army Estimates.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Chesney, Royal Engineers, by desire of the Lieutenant-General commanding the division at Aldershot, has consented to deliver a course of three lectures, at the Duke Consort's Library, on "Epochs in the Art of War." The first will take place on Thursday evening next; subject, "Roman War," illustrated by Cannæ; age of Gustavus; Lutzen. The second will be given on Thursday evening, the 16th instant; subject, "Era of Frederick," illustrated by Mollwitz and Saalfeld. The third will be on Tuesday evening, the 21st instant; subject "The Present Day," illustrated by the Wilderness, 1864; Langen Salza, 1866.

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, Dec. 4.)

THE French Legislature was opened on Monday by the Emperor in person in a long speech of the regular Napoleonic kind, very frank in form and very reserved in spirit. "It is not easy," says his Majesty, "to establish in France the regular and peaceful exercise of liberty," but already "the good sense of the public reacts against culpable exaggerations." It is, however, "necessary to speak with frankness and decision," and therefore, to say that "France desires liberty, but liberty united with order. For order," said the Emperor, for the first time raising his head and looking out of his eyes, "I will answer." You, "gentlemen, must aid me to save liberty." Between "those who pretend to preserve everything without change, and those who aspire to overthrow everything, there is a glorious ground to take up." The speech then proceeds to recount the "liberal" measures in preparation. Mayors, except in special cases, will be chosen from among municipal councils; Lyons will regain her municipal freedom; the Council of Paris, now nominated by the Prefect, will henceforth be nominated by the Legislative Body; cantonal councils will be instituted and the powers of the Councils-General enlarged; the area of gratuitous education will be extended; legal expenses will be diminished; the succession-duty will be decreased; the salaries of subordinate officials will be raised; and savings' banks will be brought nearer to the people. The only political change will be a Bill enabling the Chamber to decide what placemen are or are not eligible for election. On domestic policy, consequently, the speech is pronounced to be, on the whole, reactionary. The Emperor almost promised responsible Ministers, but never alludes to his promise.

The Emperor says little on foreign policy, and that little is not instructive. He says everybody is friendly, and we may be proud of our century; for "America has supressed slavery," Russia "has liberated her serfs," England "is doing justice in Ireland," the Mediterranean border "is calling to mind its ancient splendour," and from the assembled Bishops at Rome "we can only expect a work of wisdom and conciliation;" America has built the Pacific railroad, every body is laying telegraph cables, France and Italy "are about to clasp hands through the tunnel of the Alps," and France has materially helped to cut the Suez Canal. If there is no bread, there are clearly plenty of stones, and the Emperor of the French is as clearly satisfied therewith. Material improvement is going on, and if any person, Radical or other, wants more, that is his fault, and he can't have it. The entire absence of any allusion to Germany in the foreign paragraphs of the Speech is very noteworty. Germany has not, in the Imperial sense, "done" anything this year.

It appears to be [illegible] M. Ollivier will be gazetted as Minister next week. In spite of the accession of some thirty-six of the old one hundred and sixteen, who found him too Imperialist, he has formed a party, having been joined by the "Arcadians," the gentlemen who are more Imperialist than the Emperor, and whose leader is Baron David. It is believed, from this adhesion, which must have been offered in obedience to a command, that M. Ollivier has waived his objection to personal power, and that M. de Forcade has been thrown over. The Radicals already count M. Ollivier among the hirelings, but the Chamber has elected his nominee, M. Schneider, President by 151 votes, and the Marquis de Talhouët, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vice-President. There are four of these officials, and of the remaining three, two, M. de Valdrôme and Baron David, are Arcadians. The Radicals count, as yet, only forty-one certain votes; but M. Jules Favre has already opened fire with a *project de loi* which would, if passed, transfer the power of altering the Constitution from the Emperor to the Chamber. In the event of the Emperor's death, such a Bill would be very useful, for it would make of the Chamber a constituent assembly.

It is rumoured, though not yet on sufficient authority, that the Ministry intend to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. They fear lest the impunity with which treason is disseminated in several counties may tempt the ignorant field-hands to an outbreak, and so involve bloodshed, or increase still further the tendency to agrarian crime. It is for them to judge of a necessity they will be most reluctant to accept, and in either policy they will be sustained by all Liberals who, with the Church abolished and a tenure bill on the anvil, feel their consciences quite clear to repress disorder. It must be noted, as we have elsewhere explained, that the Fenians have found new and powerful allies in the labourers, who, at Dundalk, broke up a tenant-right meeting with a cry for a cottage and an acre for every field-hand. Their request, which the *Times* pronounces ridiculous, is beginning, we perceive, to be embodied in the Tenant-Right meetings, and we do not understand them to ask for the acre rent free. That they will get, but, have, but an acre at the usual rent is [illegible] English landlords. The object of the Fenian [illegible] to keep up agitation, which, with the tenantry contented, might die away.

The Egyptian Viceroy has demurred to the Sultan's order to submit the annual budget to Constantinople and to contract no more loans. In a very submissive but very untrustworthy note he has objected to the demand as inconsistent with treaty stipulations. The Sultan is exceedingly enraged, and has, it is said, determined, if submission is not made in ten days, to recall the firman which made the Pasha a Khedive, to dismiss Ismail from his post, and to acknowledge Mustapha, who would under the old law of succession be the next Viceroy, as ruler of Egypt. In all this the Sultan is within his right, but the powers are afraid of war in the East, and strong pressure will be put upon him to soften his ultimatum, pressure to which it is believed he will yield. It is possible, however, that he may not, for his dignity is menaced; and if he does not, we trust the Powers will form a ring, and let him and his vassal fight it out. We should then see whether Turkey is really as weak as it is believed to be, and which of its many semi-dependencies is entitled to be recognized as a power. Roumania, Servia, and probably Greece would all strike in, and somebody might show a capacity for getting to the top.

Mr. G. H. Moore has written a very long and, in its way, an able letter to the *Times*, in which he asserts that England has never done justice to Ireland except under pressure of fear, that the twenty years of "independence" before 1800 were the best years Ireland ever had, the years in which she produced the greatest men, and that she has now made up her mind to have done with the foreign domination which drains her at once of her treasure and her intellect. "Ireland has no fears of the vigorous measures you threaten, no hope in the remedial measures you propose." She wants other and larger reforms, in other words independence, or at least, repeal. The assertion may be true, but the argument comes to this, that the moment when remedial measures are being carried, is just the moment when Ireland ought to proclaim that it has no trust in the Legislature which carries them. What is this but to invite the abandonment of those measures, and a return to the old policy of mere repression? You only yield to fear, says Mr. Moore. Well, we will yield no more. Whether you yield or not, we shall feel no gratitude. Well, then, it is easier not to yield. Those are the answers the average Englishman will make to such assertions, and he is no true friend to Ireland who compels him to give them. The difficulty of the Liberal task is quite great enough already, without their being told in advance that their success or failure will be alike a reason for secession. Mr. Moore and men like him will before long elicit the old, dumb, everlasting, John-Bull No, as Kingsley calls it, before which statesmanship and common sense are equally powerless.

Southwark is still swamped with candidates. Mr. Bradlaugh has retired, but Mr. Coningsby, an able man, not long ago a contributor to our own columns in the shape of some letters on the working-classes in America, has come forward, very injudiciously, as we think, and with very little consideration for Mr. Odger, who was long before him in the field and has the higher claim. Mr. Coningsby's excuse for further dividing the Liberal party seems to be that he does not appeal to the working-class only, as he implies that Mr. Odger does, but to the whole constituency, adding, however, parenthetically, that his experience as a working-man will be of service to him in Parliament if he is returned. Sir Sydney Waterlow makes precisely the same remark, intimating that he served his apprenticeship for seven years in a mechanics' workship, associating with them and understanding their habits. We cannot say we think that much to the point. What *is needed in Parliament is a thorough and practical familiarity* with the Trades' Unions, the benefit funds, the whole economical scheme of a working-man's life, and a mere seven years' apprenticeship to a mechanical art would not in any way give that. Sir Sydney Waterlow *may get in for almost any constituency* he pleases at the next election, and unless he has much better evidence than we believe he can have that Southwark *will not bear a working-man, it is hardly gene*rous in him to interfere with the fair chance which Southwark seems to afford for such a candidature as his case? However, we cannot but admit that hitherto the householders of England have clearly expressed their dislike and contempt for candidates who in any sense belong to the class of receivers of weekly wages. How could a man degraded by weekly wages be an M. P., unless, indeed, M. P. is to stand for Mean Politician? There is no more thorough slave of caste than the British householder.

The *Times* is greatly triumphant that the last news from New Zealand announces everything tranquil, and asks whether this does not vindicate Lord Granville's conduct from the charges of cruelty and imprudence attributed to it. Certainly not. The last news from New Zealand came when the Maoris were getting in their potatoes, when they are always quiet, and was dated a fortnight *before* Lord Granville's own last peremptory despatch, wherein he withdraws the 18th regiment, and avows his wish to compel the colonists to acknowledge the independence of the Maori King. Everyone in New Zealand attributed the calm to the success of the new Government in detaining the 18th Regiment, and when the despatch directly encourages the Maories to think that their independence is wrongfully withheld by the colonists reaches New Zealand, we shall be able to measure the wisdom of Lord Granville [illegible] sooner.

The colonists had another very successful meeting at the Cannon-Street Hotel on Wednesday last, when loud complaints were made from all quarters of the supercilliousness, and little knowledge of Colonial affairs shown at the Colonial Office. Sir George Grey, ex-Governor of New Zealand, said that Lord Granville had intimated to one of the deputations on the subject of New Zealand, that if New Zealand wished to break off her connection with this country, and thought it for her own advantage to do so, there would be no objection. We do not see that a Colonial Minister under the new policy could say anything else, if really pressed to answer,—but to volunteer such an assertion was certainly very like saying that this is what the Colonial Office is rather desiring than otherwise. And this is precisely the sort of cold and gratuitous contempt which is so common at the Colonial Office, and to our minds so unstatesmanlike. It is clear, however, that the colonists are now roused, and there is some reason to hope that they may make this a great general question with the country at large. If so, a considerable colonial disaster would not be too much to pay for really fixing the mind of Parliament on the colonial problem.

Mr. Voysey has made a remarkably able and a remarkably candid and outspoken defence of his position as a clergyman of the Church of England, before the Chancellor of the Diocese of York, maintaining that his only obligation as a minister of that Church is to teach nothing in clear contradiction of any of the Articles of Religion. He seems to hold, however, that if he does not *verbally* contradict those Articles, it is enough, even though he contradicts the clear meaning of them. We should think it more mischievous to English morality than it could by any possibility be favourable to Church comprehension, if this were the real condition of the law. Were it so, there would be nothing at all to prevent a pure Atheist teaching Atheism from holding preferment in the Church of England, nor do we imagine what greater intellectual paradox there would be in such a situation than in that of Mr. Voysey, if the Chancellor is right in describing him (according to the *Times*) as both repeating the Nicene Creed, and openly teaching that the worship of the Son and the Holy Ghost is "idolatry,"—the Nicene Creed expressly asserting that the Holy Ghost is "with the Father and Son together worshipped and glorified." The Chancellor admitted the Articles to proof, and it is understood that the whole argument will be taken before the Privy Council on appeal. We are perfectly aware that there are very few clergymen who will not find difficulties in accepting every sentence in the Articles in the plain straightforward meaning of common life, and that those few would be far from our best. Still that is a strong reason for immensely simplifying the Articles, not for making assent and denial mean equally little. To come to this,—that the most solemn and public expression of belief should be legally declared meaningless,—would come pretty near declaring the Church a total imposture.

The Chancellor, however, in explaining why he admitted the Articles against Mr. Voysey to proof, seems to have laid down a very narrow construction of the Articles touching the Atonement; and one which, if it were to be supported, ought to drive nearly the whole Broad Church in a body out of the Establishment. He seems to have held that Mr. Voysey was contradicting directly the creed of the Church of England in maintaining that Christ did not "suffer *in our stead*, and that to suppose He did so suffer was to misrepresent the popular belief." To refute this the Chancellor only quotes Articles speaking of Christ as suffering for *our sins*" and "to take away *our sins*," to reconcile us with God, and so forth,—which is a very different statement indeed. The one appears to mean that Christ bought off our *sufferings* with His own,—the latter means that He suffered in order to take away our *sins*; the one statement implies a *transaction*, the latter a voluntary act of self-devotion, undertaken for a spiritual purpose and attaining that purpose. It is quite clear that the Chancellor has either been misreported, or that his doctrine on this head will be completely overruled by [illegible] tribunal.

We do not often mention newspapers, but we must notice the appearance of a new illustrated weekly of the first class, called the *Graphic*. It is full of drawings which seem to us very good, especially a sketch of the Pope in Council, compiled from photographs, and wonderfully clear; and there is an effort to make the paper readable which its great rival has for years steadily avoided. In the effort solidity has perhaps been sacrificed too completely but the history of pictorial papers indicates that their success or failure is absolutely independent of the letterpress. One good illustrated paper is really wanted, and if competition stirs the

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

[illegible] woman's rights seems to be practi[illegible] in the United States, at least if we [illegible] following announcements from [illegible] general" column of an American [illegible]

Arabella Mansfield is the grace and beauty of Iowa bar.

Miss Ella Yates took the premium for pistol shooting at the Danville (Va.) Fair.

Miss Mary Hovey has been offered the chair of Horticulture in the Kansas Agricultural College.

Miss Julia C. Addington has been elected superintendent of common schools in Mitchell County, Iowa.

Amy Wilkinson, of Benton county, Ind., believing she could not enjoy her rights on account of her sex, commenced chewing tobacco, and persevered in the practice until she was lodged in the lunatic asylum, her reason entirely wrecked.

THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

THE SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The Chambers were opened on Nov. 29th by the Emperor in person who delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

"Messieurs les Sénateurs,

"Messieurs les Députés,

"It is not easy to establish in France the regular and peaceful exercise of liberty. Some months back society seemed to be menaced by subversive passions and liberty to have been compromised by excesses committed by public journals and at public meetings. Every one was asking how far the Government would [illegible] policy of long suffering [illegible] and sense of the public resists [illegible] culpable exaggeration. Impotent attacks may [illegible] the effect of showing the solidity of [illegible] edifice founded by universal suffrage; nevertheless [illegible] the uncertainty and disquietude which [illegible] in the minds of the people cannot endure [illegible] situation requires more than ever firmness and [illegible] and declare loudly what is the will any circumlocution [illegible] ce desires liberty, but liberty united of the country. [illegible] der I will answer. Aid me, gentlemen [illegible] ber; and to attain this object let us distance from reaction and revolution. Between those who pretend to prohibit without chance and those who aspire [illegible] thing there is a glorious ground [illegible] posed the Senatus-Consultum of the logical sequence of previous re[illegible] declaration made in my name by the [illegible] the 28th of June, I mean resolutely inaugurates a new era of conciliation and progress. In seconding me in this path you have been unwilling to be renegades to the past, to disarm power, or to overthrow the Empire.

"The measures which the Ministers will submit for your probation all bear a sincerely liberal character. To put them, the following improvements will be made:—The mayors will be selected from among the municipal Councils, excepting in special cases for which provision will be made by the proposed enactment. At Lyons, as well as in the other communes of 40,000 souls, the formation of these councils will be common to universal suffrage. In Paris itself, where the interests of the city are linked with those of the whole [illegible] the Municipal Council will be elected by the [illegible] which is already invested with the [illegible] ordinary Budget of the capital. Departmental Councils will be instituted, principally [illegible] the object of uniting the communal power and of [illegible] its employment. Fresh [illegible] legislatives will be added to the General Councils, and of the colonies to participate in this movement of decentralization; lastly, a Bill enlarging the circle in which [illegible] suffrage works will determine the public functions compatible with a seat in the Chamber. To these administrative and political reforms will be added legislative measures of more immediate interest for the people—viz., for the more rapid development of gratuitous primary instruction; the diminishing of legal expenses; the removal of the demi-decime war-tax, which weighs upon the registration duty in matter of succession; the affording greater facilities of access to the savings-banks, and the placing them within the reach of the inhabitants of rural districts through the aid of Treasury agents; a more humane regulation of infant labour in manufactories; and an increase of the salaries of subordinate officials. Other important questions, no solution of which is as yet ready, are being considered. The agricultural inquiry is concluded, and useful propositions will result from it as soon as the superior commission shall have given in its report. Another inquiry has been commenced with reference to the octroi. A Customs Bill will be submitted to you, [illegible] exception [illegible] these general tariffs to which no serious [illegible] have provoked loud [illegible] As regards those tariffs which [illegible] of industry, the Government will [illegible] forward any scheme until it has obtained enlightenment from all the sources of information calculated to assist your deliberations.

"The statement of the situation of the Empire presents satisfactory results. Commerce is not at a standstill; and the indirect revenues, whose natural increase is a sign of prosperity and confidence, have produced up to the present 30 millions of francs more than last year. The current Budgets show notable surpluses, and the Budget for 1871 will allow of our undertaking to effect an improvement in several branches of the public service, and to make suitable grants for public works. But it is not enough to propose reforms, to introduce savings in the finances, and to administer affairs in an [illegible] firm attitude the public bodies, in accordance with the Government, should show that the more we widen the paths of liberty, the more we are determined to preserve the interests of society and the principles of the Constitution intact and superior to all acts of violence. It is the duty and within the power of a Government which is the legitimate expression of the national will to cause that will to be respected, for it has both right and might upon its side.

"Turning from home affairs, if I gaze beyond our frontier, I congratulate myself on seeing foreign powers maintaining with us friendly relations. Sovereigns and nations desire peace, and they are engaged in advancing civilization. Whatever reproaches may be made against our century, we have certainly many reasons to be proud of it. The new world suppresses slavery; Russia liberates her serfs; England does justice to Ireland; the littoral countries of the Mediterranean seem to be once more calling to mind their ancient splendour, and from the assembled Catholic Bishops at Rome we can only expect a work of wisdom and conciliation.

"The progress of science brings nations together. While America joins the Pacific with the Atlantic Ocean by a railroad 1,000 leagues in length, and in all parts capitalists and thinkers agree to unite by electric communication the most distant countries of the globe, France and Italy are about to clasp hands through the tunnel of the Alps, and the waters of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea already mingle by means of the Suez Canal. All Europe was represented in Egypt at the inauguration of this gigantic enterprise, and the Empress is not there to-day, at the opening of the Chambers, it is because I have been desirous to be by her presence in a country where our arms were once rendered illustrious, she might testify to the sympathy of France towards a work due to the perseverance and genius of a Frenchman.

"You are about to resume the extraordinary Session interrupted by the presentation of the *Senatus Consultum*. After the verification of the elections the ordinary Session will immediately commence. The great bodies of the State closely united, will come to an understanding to apply faithfully the latest modification made in the Constitution. The more direct participation of the country in the own affairs will constitute for the Empire a fresh source of strength; and the Representative Assemblies will have henceforth a larger share of responsibility. Let them use it for the promotion of the greatness and prosperity of the nation. May the various shades of opinion disappear when required by the general interest, and may the Chambers prove equally by their enlightenment and their patriotism that France, without again falling into deplorable excesses, is capable of supporting those wise institutions which are the honour of civilized countries."

MADLE. SESSI, the new soprano, has, it is said, been engaged by Mr. Gye for the Royal Italian Opera, at a salary of £100 a month.

MR. PAUL BEDFORD is dangerously ill. Eminent physicians have been attending on him, but it is feared the case is hopeless.—*Home Paper.*

THE breeding stud of the late Earl of Derby is to be broken up, and the sires, mares, yearlings, and foals will be brought to the hammer early in the spring.

A SCOTCH paper states that the Rev. Mr. Stern, the Abyssinian missionary, recently identified Prince Bouba Worksey, a son of King Theodore, exhibiting in Wombwell's Menagerie at Dundee.

GENERAL Sir Robert Rumley Vivian, whilst out pheasant shooting at Glynn, the seat of his brother, Lord Vivian, was accidentally shot by the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Boscawen, and has lost the sight of one of his eyes.

ROBBERY of Diamonds from the Mail Bags of the Carnatic.—A registered parcel, containing £2,500 in diamonds, is missing from the mail bags recovered from the wreck of the Carnatic steamer. It is supposed to have been taken by the Arab divers before the agent of the Salvage Association arrived.

THE Paris papers say that since the price of oysters has become fabulous, a new shell-fish has been produced at the Halle aux Vins, which has attained great popularity, and not only answers the same purpose as an oyster, but is in some respects an improvement on the delicious mollusc. The new shell-fish is the "polonde," it is a little smaller than the oyster, and of a more elliptical form; it is sold at sixty centimes the litre, being thus within the reach of modest purses. It can be eaten like the oyster, but has this advantage over our old friend, that it can be dressed like the mussel with the most satisfactory results. Everybody will be glad to give the polonde a fair trial, but we must not forget that the French are very fond of substituting one animal for another, and trying to make the world believe that the substitution is a gain. They have not yet told us to put our sheep and cows into [illegible] but they have done their best to make us eat our horses. We good-natured city cooked a few to please them, and soon returned to our mutton and beef.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE Prince of Wales presided on the evening of St. Andrew's Day at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Scottish Hospital and Freemason's Hall. About 400 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Prince wore a Highland dress, the Royal Stuart. Prince Christian was also among the guests. The list of contributions received included 100 guineas from the Queen, 100 guineas from the Prince of Wales, 100 guineas from the Duke of Sutherland, 20 guineas from the Duke of Buccleuch, 10 guineas from Prince Christian, 100 guineas from the Duke of Portland, 10 guineas from the Highland Society of London, 300 guineas from the Caledonian Society of London—in all about £7,500, being by far the largest subscription received at any anniversary of the Scottish Hospitals. On December 1st the Prince was admitted a member of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, and received to the several degrees of the evening, which was then resumed following the Earl of Zetland, the Grand Master, and the Commission of the Garter Grey and Riposo to the Earl's [illegible] In the course of the evening the Prince was "assisted" to the Royal sign, which we are told appeared to give him great gratification and to little [illegible]

A LADY'S PROTEST.

(Punch.)

Mrs. Theodore Martin—hold in honour, also, as Miss Helen Faucit—has been written about, pseudo-biographical fashion, in some Scotch papers, and in her turn writes as follows:—

"In 1853, when you tell the public I was acting *Lettice Hardy* and *Ophelia*, I was a child struggling with Mrs. Marcet's Histories and Cranmer's Lessons. I may have heard of poor *Ophelia* even then, but to the other lady I was, and am still, an utter stranger. As I know nothing of *'Men of the Time,'* the book quoted as your authority, it was not possible for me, even had I felt inclined, to correct its statements; neither were my friends likely to do so for me, as I believe they have as little sympathy as myself with the morbid curiosity which in these days seeks to know everything about everybody. I have often been applied to furnish materials for a life of myself, and have invariably refused to do so, on the broad principle that the life and works of an artist are before the world to speak for themselves, but that as a woman I claim the privileges of a private person."

Dear Mrs. Martin, this might have been all very well fifty years ago, but it will not do now. The one rule regarding everybody whose public career has an interest for anybody, is laid down by the Laureate—

"Tis fit
The Many-Headed Beast know All."

We in England may not carry out the law so boldly as it is carried out in America. We do not yet "interview" a stranger on his arrival at the terminus, and note-book in hand, demand how many sandwiches he has eaten since his journey, and what is his opinion of the liquor supplied at the refreshment-stall. But we are getting [illegible] A celebrity must soon expect to be asked to search among his papers for his school-bills, be examined as to how he behaved when first taken to the dentist's; whether he used to go to church as a boy, and how he behaved there; whether he fell in love with any of his cousins, and which, and what was the colour of her hair and eyes, and whom she married, and whether she lives happily with her husband, and if not, why not; whether his parents left him money, and how much, and what he has done with it, and how much he has got now, and where it is invested, and whether he is bothered by poor relations; whether he likes his wife—with particulars of their first meeting, and whether her friends did not think him rather below her; whether he had not many struggles in early life, and whether all the bills he then incurred have been paid; whether he did not in other days know persons whom he now considered it undesirable to know, and who they are and why he has ceased to associate with them; whether he is a believer in the Darwinian theory, and how he spends his Sunday mornings; and whether he wears braces or a belt. Is it not clear that if the Many Headed Beast condescends to notice him at all, it has a right to know all these things, and more? And if it be true of a man, dear Mrs. Martin, how much more true of a woman, seeing that her history must be so much more interesting than [illegible] *profanum vulgus*—we daresay you know what that means, but if you doubt you have the very best information close at hand—must give place to the rule Mr. Tennyson has so incisively worded, and there is no appeal. Your protest is admirable, but we live in an enlightened age.

PUNCH'S HANDBOOK OF ETIQUETTE.

(Punch.)

The Afternoon.—A pleasant languor comes over one after luncheon; a kind of semi-somnolent state of happiness, a general desire to do everybody a good turn, and a repugnance to actual labour or extensive exertion. Now you should make what play you can with the fair members of the family, or the visitors of the softer sex. If you can get one or two to hear you read Tennyson so much the better—select the sleepier and more *dolce far niente* passages of "The Lotos Eaters," and so on; don't try "Locksley Hall," it's played out. By the way, Tupper is not to be despised, if you can throw your whole soul into the pro[illegible]; but if it's a warm afternoon don't tax too heavily the [illegible] intellect, and if the Sun is powerful, mind and avoid Browning. Should there be a lake and a boat avail yourself of the latter, and remember to "Paddle your own Canoe," boating about *ad libitum* (or paddle *ibitum*) and not rowing violently, for a true beau should never be a fast sculler.

Botanising is not a bad way of getting over the afternoon, and if you can get your basket well furnished so much the better; and it is a well-known fact that the rarest specimens grow in the least frequented spots, so you and your Blooming companion can—but the hint is sufficient. Archery is not by any means a dull amusement, but you must not shoot a "wide," but shoot an arrow, and if you only make your "mark" it is quite as much as you do right, though this sounds like [illegible]-quiver-cation. If you play Croquet avoid being pitted against parsons. There seems to be something in the clerical nature that peculiarly fits [illegible] for this game! It must be pleasant for them, combining [illegible] some of the attractions of cricket with much of the [illegible] of the more superfluous billiards. It is quite [illegible] to see those smiling young pastors, and they know all the rules of the game, and often emerge with distinction from their obs[illegible]-curate-y. Do not fall a victim to the bewildering boots and distracting ankles this game is calculated to display, if you once succumb to the fascinations of "the female foot divine" it's all over with you, so be on your guard—for a [illegible] the latter need not be more [illegible] of his rival's pedal extremity than should the incautious croquet-player be of his fair opponent's tootsicums.

How to Behave at Dinner.—Commence by complimenting the lady on your arm, because you should say something to make her think much of herself at the very time you are "taking her down." Don't commence to be too brilliant all at once (you will find it easy to follow this injunction), sarcasm goes badly with soup, and there is a prevalent frigidity for the first few moments of the banquet, which it is unwise to rudely disturb. With the fish may come your first flash of fun—delicate, refined, hinting rather than blurting out; put forth in facks as a feeler, to experiment to try the nature of your neighbour. Should she be able to humour, you will really pass an hour or so's genuine enjoyment. But should she receive your small witticism with a withering frown, or a supercilious half-side half-sneer, then you must summon all the Manly euphyisms in your constitution, and yield yourself bloodily to the infliction of silence, or resolve to make her pleasant and responsive despite herself. This requires great delicacy, tact and courage. Several [illegible] writers on the subject have put forth directions, most of [illegible] elaborate and impracticable. Punch's infallible special[illegible] sends a case in this [illegible]—see that his glass is kept pretty full—this as the advertisements have it, is "never known to fail." Never tell long stories at dinner, dining-rooms are never so pleasant with long winders. If politics are mentioned leave like the patent pill, and "agree with everybody." Don't argue with any one—never express strong opinions for your club smoking-room; what is the object of combating your fair neighbours' sentiments concerning the tenets of the Rev. So-and-So, or the register of Madame Somebody's voice? You won't convince her, she won't convince you; so do as the Cockney does with the letter H—drop it.

The Evening.—Continue to keep lively—if an impromptu dance is got up, get up yourself and join it, if you have a voice sing your best, that is, your shortest ballads; don't hold on if asked to sing, or hold on when you do; but join in the general harmony of the evening, so shall you revel in pleasant dreams, so shall the "evening's amusement bear the morning's reflection," for your looking-glass will show you a gleeless and genial countenance smiling under the security that your tongue has said nothing unpleasantly sarcastic, your eyes not looked daggers, and your ears been compelled to listen to no scandals or squabbling. Example is better than precept one jolly fellow makes others so, laughter is infectious, good humour is as catching as an epidemic, and pleasant manners are the first principles of etiquette.

Mdme. Patti has appeared at St. Petersburg in "La Traviata," was recalled twenty-three times, and pelted more Russico with bouquets of rose-buds and baskets of camellias.

It is stated that 17,000 copies of the Poet Laureate's new work were subscribed for at his new publisher's trade sale. Retail publishers are said to have filed orders for thirty thousand copies.

LORD Cairns has, it is understood, retired from the leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, and there is considerable speculating as to who is to take his place. The two names most frequently mentioned are those of the Earl of Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury, with the latter there is the difficulty of his antagonism to Mr. Disraeli.

THE Ribbonmen of Ulster have issued a proclamation warning Roman Catholics to abstain from patronizing Protestant tradesmen. "We further," the document says, "give notice to all heretics of every denomination, and damned Orangemen, that we have given orders, should they transgress our laws, that we will consume them by night in their houses. Remember Wild Goose Lodge and Scullabogue Barn, and tremble."

A FORM of swindling, consisting of [illegible] from America to the relatives of recently deceased persons in this country, has been frequently exposed. In almost every part of England, and even after the lapse of some near connection, have been startled by letters from the United States from some pretended widow or outcast illegitimate child of the deceased. Money always, of course, had the place in these communications, and the fraud too often succeeded. A man who seems to have engaged in this line of business in an extensive way is now in the hands of the American police, and has made what he calls a clean breast of it. He pleads guilty to the extraction of 15,000 dollars, or say £3,000, from his victims in the United Kingdom. He also admits frauds of another kind, and has palmed off upon American patriots sham autographs of Washington.

WE are glad to learn (says the *London Scotsman*) that the broad form of pronouncing the Latin vowels, which has been the fundamental practice in Scotland, and which coincides with the pronunciation of the classical schools, and of modern Italian, is rapidly gaining ground in the higher English schools. There is no warrant for the cockpond and mincing pronunciation adopted in England, and in which it stands quite alone. In more than one large seminary in Scotland, into which English masters had been introduced, a horrible barbarity has of late been creeping in, consisting of a mixture of the English and Scottish modes of pronunciation. The wish for uniformity had been growing up in Glasgow, but the question has now been authoritatively settled by an intimation made in the latest number of the university that for the future the Scottish mode only will be permitted there.

AN Australian meat banquet was given by a committee of colonists to about 1,500 working men and their friends at the Lambeth Baths on Dec. 1. The dinner was cooked entirely by the wives of artisans. It was admitted by some of the speakers after the dinner, that the meat which had been served to the company could not be compared with what came from the butchers' shops in London. This candour, one reporter says, was only judicious. "The best that can be said for the meat at last evening's dinner is that it was wholesome; for, whether in a mince or a stew, it certainly was not particularly palatable." Mr. McArthur, one of the members for Lambeth, presided, and among the gentlemen present were Lord Alfred Churchill, Mr. H. Cochi Rollick, M.P., Mr. C. Reed M.P., Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., and Mr. G. Vyvian, agent-general for Victoria. Resolutions were adopted in favour of the movement for promoting the consumption of Australian meat in the country.

LEITH STEAMERS FOR INDIA VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. D. R. Macgregor, shipowner, Leith, has with his usual enterprise, resolved on taking advantage of the Suez Canal in sending out two of his steamers to India. The result of these trips is looked for with much interest as they are regarded a good deal as a trial. Much difference of opinion prevails as to their financial result. Many cautious people predict a loss, but shrewd men of business who have looked at the matter from all sides think that it will be much more profitable than the old route. A good many have been frightened at the high canal dues. The two steamers which are to make the passage are the Leith and Stirling. Both are screw steamers—the former of 1,408 tons, commanded by Captain Barnetson, and the latter of 831 tons, commanded by Captain Blaik. The Leith is loading in Liverpool, and the Stirling is expected to leave Leith in a few days.—*Scotsman*, Nov. 27.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF DECEMBER 4.

WILL ANY LADY SAY?

We read of a "Musical Gymnasium for Ladies," and we wonder how they manage about the dumb-bells.

OF COURSE.

If the Viceroy owed you anything, would you distrain on his goods? Certainly not. What would you do, then? Sue his Canal.

CIVIC WIT.

A City friend of ours, who takes considerable interest in the fattening of his fowls, alleges as a reason, that he is an advocate for widening the Poultry.

THE LONG-CHERISHED DESIRE OF A LIFETIME!

Young Enthusiast.—"What! cook going to leave! O, Mamma, Mamma! Then, at last, perhaps, I shall be allowed to clean the front door-step!!"

PERSECUTION AND PUFFERY.

Longmans, Green, & Co. are advertising the Twelfth Edition of *Essays and Reviews*. That is what Pusey, & Co. have got by their agitation against Dr. Temple.

APROPOS OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

(By the Ghost of Palmerston.)

If the Shareholders never see the distribution of a dividend, the Canal may still lead to a considerable division of sovereigns.

FROULKES FINDING IT OUT.

The Roman Index Froulkes's tract has banned;
For what untruth, poor Froulkes, dost thou demand?
Truth is repugnant if to Rome I be,
The greater truth, the greater heresy.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTION.

May tickets of admission to churches—the Temple, for example, where by the way you cannot always be sure of finding a vacant seat when you arrive—be considered as holy "Orders"?

TOO TRUE!

Mamma.—"My dear child, where did you get that dreadful scratch on your arm?"

Little Ada.—"Oh, Ma, it was 'Lisbeth's big brass brooch, with the green glass in it, that the tall soldier gave her!"

GREAT FEAT.

Lord Mayo seems not only to be showing himself a good Governor-General of India; but also to be the possessor of wonderful fleetness and agility, if the statement is correct that his Lordship "ran up the Delhi Railway."

LOOKS LIKE IT.

Maid—"Please, Ma'am, James wants to know if you are 'at home' to anyone this afternoon?"

Mistress (reading by the fireside).—"No, I am gone out, driving.—And, Parker, bring me some tea, and to-day's papers."

AN EVENT ANTICIPATED.

To the Duke of Argyll, as the author of a well-known book, it must be a great satisfaction to know that the Marquis of his native country, Edinburgh, which has just seen a new Lord Provost, is now under "The Reign of Law."

HARD LIVES BY AN IRISH LANDLORD.

My Tenants in Ireland who cabins have got,
Do not pay their rent, but they do pay their shot
Of course I am absent, I'm not to be shot-at,
But there is my agent, I've known many a worse 'un,
He's not [illegible] for the place, a most shoot-able person.

RUMBUG AGAINST HYACINTHE.

The *Church News*, organ of theological mock-turtle, censures Father Hyacinthe for showing a tendency to throw himself into the world, and into the "worst of all worlds—the Protestant religious world." We hope our counterfeit contemporary may never experience a worse world than that.

ANOTHER ABYSSINIAN GRIEVANCE.

A witty Judge, hearing a Barrister pronounce a short Latin syllable long (some of 'em will) said, "We are busy just now, Mr. Jones, don't make things longer than necessary." One would not—But you are all to say Magdalen and not Magdala, do you know that? The last straw—we bore the bill, but this new weight is really oppressive.

A TRUISM.

A Newspaper letter, in which the writer recommends emigration to Jamaica, ends thus:—

"I assert that the negroes of Jamaica generally are retrograding, instead of advancing, and unless something is done to encourage them to mend their ways, their future is a dark one."

Are not the last half-dozen words applying as they do to negroes, somewhat superfluous?

CHRONOLOGY.

'Bus-Driver.—"they tell me there 've been some coins found in these 'ere excavations that 's been buried there a matter of four or five hundred year!"

Passenger Friend.—"Oh, that 's nothin'! Why, there 's some in the British Museum—ah—more than two thousand year old!"

'Bus-Driver (after a pause).—"Come, George, that won't do, yer know! 'Cause wo 're only in eight'n 'under an' sixty-nine now!"

NOTE AND QUERY.

(With Answer.)

Dunrobin Castle.—A discussion is being carried on in *Notes and Queries*, and the Scottish papers, as to the derivation of the name of this famous castle. If *Punch* had been applied to, he would have settled the point at once. Æneas, fourth Earl of Sutherland (A.D. 1473), was married to Helena Robina Jessie (second daughter of the Master of Caith), a beautiful lady, but like some beautiful ladies of the present age, immoderately fond of dress. She spent, daily, many hours at her toilette, to the annoyance of her Lord, who, when he wanted her to go out with him, would stand at the foot of the turret stairs, and call, "In the muckle deil's name, woman, will ye no' ha' done robing?" that is, "Will you never be dressed?" The cry was so often repeated that it became a household, or rather a stronghold word, and so got fixed as a name to the castle.

"ROLLING STOCK."—Cattle on Railways.

GOOD ROUND GAME.—A Plump Partridge.

THE JUGGLER VAIN.—A Conceited Conjuror.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.
MARAVILLA COCOA.
Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. Taylor Brothers having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has now only secured the preference of Homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1866:—

"Various importers [illegible] have attempted to [illegible] prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of a PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"BATLEY, January 26, 1869.

"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she vomited nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again vomited three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr. KEATING, London."

(Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
"Witness, B. WHITAKER.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S PERFECT DESTROYING POWDER.
This POWDER destroys LIFE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled even [illegible] Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, [illegible] and other species of insect.
Sold [illegible] tins, and bottles of various sizes.
[illegible] bear the Trade Mark.
TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight 1/11 3/4
" " 3 " 1/11 9/16
" on demand 1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland 1/11 5/16
Circular Notes 1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 3/4d. per Rs.
6 " " at 1s. 11 5/8d. "
5 " " at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
2 " " at 1s. 11 1/2d. "
1 " " at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand ..... at 1s. 11 3/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland .....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, } at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
Overland at 1 day's sight .....

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocoanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ..... 6 per cent.
6 do. ..... 5 "
3 do. ..... 3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £8,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. JARDOGNE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by
17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those PREMISES, standing on Freehold Land, of 989 square yards, known as APOLLO HOUSE, situate at the corner of Apollo and Marine Streets. For particulars apply to
G. F. RIMINGTON,
Solicitor, Apollo Street.

METAL MART. BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose, Rs. 1,100 each.
Now in use at [illegible] 4 daily expected to be landed.
Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for [illegible]

10 Horse Power ..... Rs. 2,900
8 " " ..... " 2,600
6 " " ..... " 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.
A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.
Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.
Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN,
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Buffers.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand very small travelling phaeton, with a pair of mall ponies and a set of brown harness. Also, a Bay's saddle.

Also,

A second-hand office shigram.

Just landed ex Malabar.

A Mahogany square Piano, by Broadwood & Sons.
To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.
A second-hand light self-driving pony phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A lightish hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkens.
A light carriole, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countee, Longacre, with two harness saddles.
A first-class Clarence, by Neas, Liverpool.
The properties of Gentlemen.
3 second-hand Dog-carts.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail-phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.
An English-built dog-cart, by Preston with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature broughams, by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton, painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain, by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built four-seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage, by Windover.

Just landed ex Star of the South,

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth, painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Paw Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C. springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
24th December 1869.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When emerging from the winter and entering on spring, it is a wise and wholesome precaution to purify and cool the system by some alterative competent to regulate disordered actions and to strengthen while it cleanses. This long sought medicine exists in Holloway's far-famed purifying and tonic Pills, which cost only a trifle, and will ward off serious illnesses which too frequently reduce competency to poverty, enjoyment to misery. This medicine, so innocent in its nature, and so searching in its operation, is suitable for all ages and for both sexes. It is especially adapted for soldiers and sailors, and is an indispensable requisite for colonists and persons proceeding to foreign countries, where climates harass the constitution.

NOTICES.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.—STUDIES will be resumed in the College Buildings, Jan. 4th 1870; their object will be to prepare Candidates for the F. E. A. Examinations of 1870 and 1871.

In connection with the College will be an Upper and Lower School Division: the former including the V. and Matriculation Classes of St. Mary's Institution; the latter St. Xavier's Cave School, which will teach up to the IV. Standard.

For particul